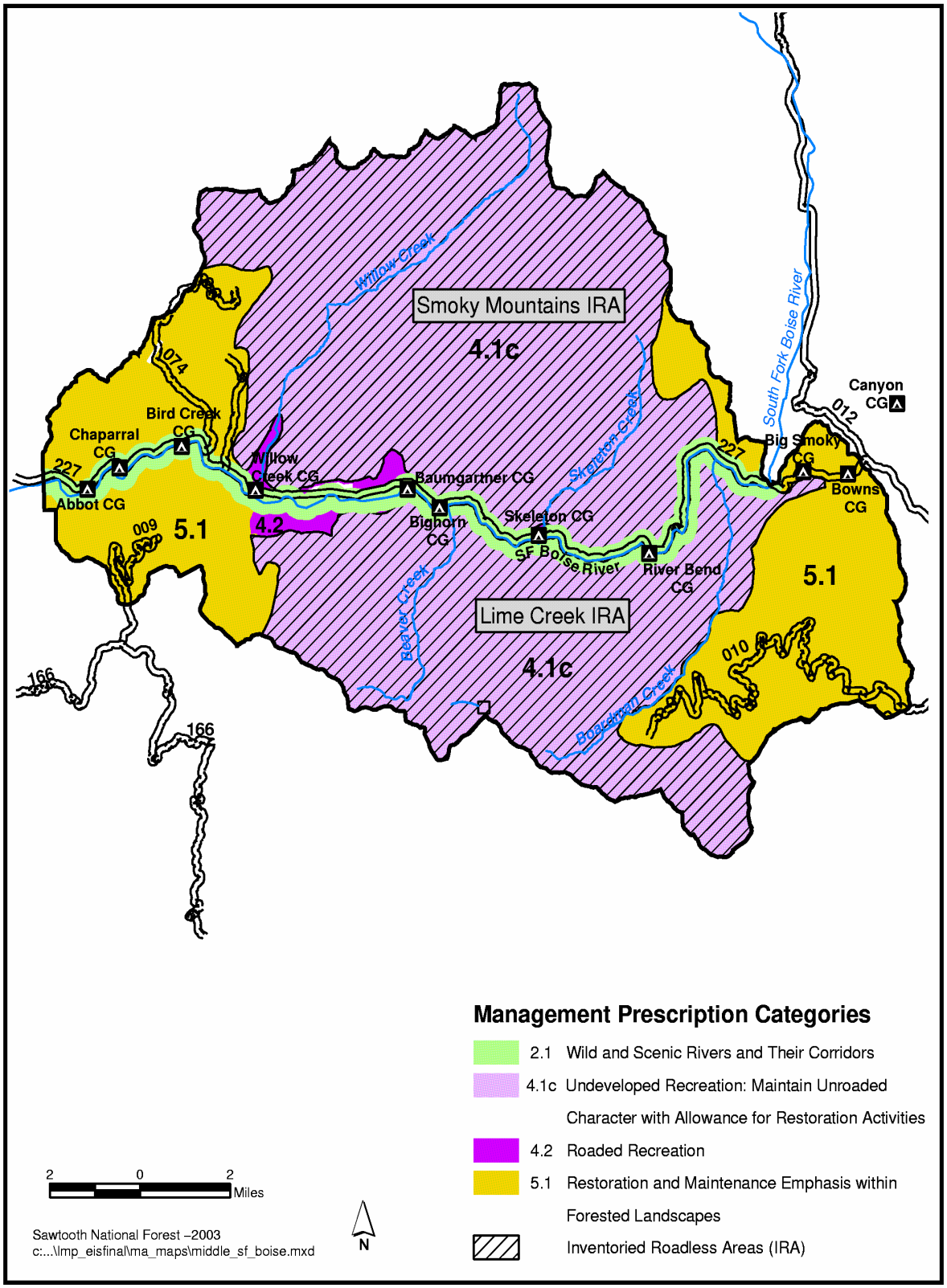
Management Area 08 –Middle SF Boise River Location Map



Management Area 8
Middle South Fork Boise River

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION

Management Prescriptions - Management Area 8 has the following management prescriptions (see map on preceding page for distribution of prescriptions).

Management Prescription Category (MPC)	Percent of Mgt. Area
4.1c – Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	68
4.2 – Roaded Recreation Emphasis	3
5.1 – Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland & Grassland Landscapes	29

General Location and Description - Management Area 8 is comprised of Forest Service administered lands within the South Fork Boise River drainage from Featherville east to the confluence with Little Smoky Creek (see map, preceding page). The management area is an estimated 111,000 acres, including small private land inholdings that make up less than 1 percent of the area. These inholdings are along the South Fork Boise River corridor. The area is bordered by lands administered by the Sawtooth and Boise National Forests. The primary uses and activities in this area have been dispersed and developed recreation, livestock grazing, and timber management.

Access - The main access to the area is from the south via Forest Road 094 from Fairfield, or from the west via Forest Road 227, along the South Fork Boise River from Featherville. Both of these roads are well maintained. Other roads in the area are generally dirt-surfaced, steep, and rough. Motorized access restrictions have been established on some roads during hunting season to reduce elk vulnerability. The density of classified roads for the management area is an estimated 0.5 miles per square mile, and 68 percent of the area is inventoried as roadless. Total road density for area subwatersheds ranges between 0.1 and 1.8 miles per square mile. A good network of trails exists in the roadless portion of the area.

Special Features - The South Fork Boise River corridor is a focal recreation area. The Shake Creek Administrative Site is also in the corridor. The area contains portions of the Smoky Mountains and Lime Creek Inventoried Roadless Areas. Several hot springs occur within or near the area, including Willow, Baumgartner, and Lightfoot.

A portion of the South Fork Boise River is eligible for Wild and Scenic River status. This river segment has a Recreational classification, and is an estimated 22.8 miles long, with an associated river corridor of 7,290 acres.

Air Quality - This management area lies within Montana/Idaho Airshed ID-21 and Elmore and Camas Counties. Particulate matter is the primary pollutant of concern related to Forest management. The closest ambient air monitors are located in Idaho City and Mountain Home to

obtain current background levels, trends, and seasonal patterns. The Sawtooth Wilderness and the Craters of the Moon National Monument are the closest Class I areas. Visibility monitoring has been expanded for these areas.

Between 1995 and 1999, emissions trends in Elmore County improved for PM 10, while PM 2.5 emissions remained constant. The PM 10 trend for Camas County was also improving. The PM 2.5 trend for Camas County indicated improvement; however, annual emissions were increasing. The discrepancy in PM 2.5 trend was due to a peak year of emissions caused by wildfires. The most common source of particulate matter in the counties was fugitive dust from unpaved roads and agricultural activities such as tilling. In addition to Forest management activities, crop residue and ditch burning may contribute to particulate matter emissions. The amount of burning for agricultural-related use was moderately low (an estimated 5,000 acres) in Elmore County, and low in Camas County (an estimated 3,000 acres). Elmore County was the only county that had point sources. However, the contribution to the total annual PM 2.5 emissions was minor.

Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources - Elevations range between 4,500 feet on the South Fork Boise River to 10,095 feet atop Smoky Dome. Management Area 8 is in three major subsections: Cayuse Point, Upper South Fork Boise River Streamcut Lands, and Soldier Mountain Foothills. These feature a mixture of glaciated mountains, fluvial mountains, over-steepened canyon lands, and depositional lands. Slope gradients range between near vertical to 45 percent in the glaciated, over-steepened canyon lands, and fluvial mountains, and 0 to 35 percent in the depositional lands. Soils generally have moderate to high surface erosion potential, and moderate to low productivity. Subwatershed vulnerability ratings range from low to high (see table below). Geomorphic Integrity ratings for the subwatersheds vary from moderate (functioning at risk) to low (not functioning appropriately), with the majority being moderate (see table below). Localized areas have impacts from roads, livestock grazing, and dispersed recreation. These impacts include accelerated erosion, as well as stream bank and channel modification.

The management area is comprised of the Willow-Boardman Watershed, which drains into the South Fork Boise River Subbasin. The main streams in the area are South Fork Boise River, Willow Creek, Skeleton Creek, Salt Creek, Boardman Creek, Deadwood Creek, Shake Creek, Kelly Creek, Big Water Gulch, and Beaver Creek. Heart Lake and Smoky Dome Lakes occur in the southern portion of the area. Water Quality Integrity ratings for all subwatersheds are moderate (see table below). Localized areas have accelerated sediment from roads, livestock grazing, timber harvest, and dispersed recreation. Natural sediment levels are relatively high. There are currently no impaired water bodies listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act or TMDL-assigned subwatersheds associated with this area.

Subwatershed Vulnerability			Geomorphic Integrity			Water Quality Integrity			No. 303(d) Subs	No. Subs With TMDLs	No. Subs in Public Water Systems
High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low	High	Mod.	Low			
4	3	1	0	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0

Anadromous fish species no longer occur within this area because downstream dams have blocked migration routes to and from the ocean. Native redband trout occur throughout area streams. Populations of bull trout, a Threatened species, are likely well below historic levels, but still occur in substantial numbers in Willow, Deadwood, Skeleton, and Boardman Creeks. The South Fork Boise River is a migratory corridor for fluvial and adfluvial bull trout. Other species present in the South Fork include rainbow, brook, and westslope cutthroat trout, sculpin, dace, squawfish, whitefish, and sucker. Brook and westslope cutthroat trout have been introduced to a few lakes and streams. Kokanee salmon, introduced to Anderson Reservoir, migrate upstream to spawn within the management area. Overall, aquatic habitat is functioning at risk due to sedimentation impacts and elevated summer water temperatures. Native fish populations are at risk due to the presence of introduced fish species. The Skeleton Creek and Boardman Creek subwatersheds have been identified as important to bull trout recovery, and as high-priority areas for restoration.

Vegetation - Vegetation is naturally patchy throughout much of the area, with islands of coniferous forest surrounded by open shrubland and sagebrush/grass communities. Lower and mid-elevations feature sagebrush/grasslands on south and west aspects. North and east aspects support Douglas-fir communities. Lodgepole pine occurs at these elevations in cold air drainages and frost-pockets. The subalpine fir zone occupies higher elevations. Sites within this zone are generally dry and support Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Engelmann spruce occurs infrequently and is restricted to small areas that stay moist throughout the year or along waterways. Whitebark pine is found at the highest elevations interspersed with alpine meadows, rock bluffs, and talus slopes.

About 25 percent of the management area is non-forested, or covered by grasslands, shrublands, meadows, rock, or water. Much of this 25 percent is comprised of the Mountain Big Sagebrush, Montane Shrub, and Alpine Meadows vegetation groups. The main forested vegetation groups are Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir (10 percent), Cool Dry Douglas-Fir (14 percent), Cool Moist Douglas-Fir (20 percent), Warm Dry Subalpine Fir (20 percent), and High Elevation Subalpine Fir (5 percent). Aspen and lodgepole pine are minor but important components in the Warm Dry Subalpine Fir and Cool Dry Douglas-Fir groups.

The Montane Shrub and Mountain Big Sagebrush groups are functioning at risk in some areas due to fire exclusion, infestations of leafy spurge, and historic grazing and trailing impacts, which have altered structure and species composition. Older, closed-canopy structure dominates. Alpine Meadows are not functioning properly in some areas because of historic sheep grazing impacts that have removed or set back the sedge component.

The High Elevation Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed the more shade-tolerant subalpine fir to dominate, to the detriment of the whitebark pine component. The Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir group is functioning at risk due to fire exclusion that has allowed a higher than desired percentage of Douglas-fir. The Warm Dry Subalpine Fir group is functioning at risk, and Cool Dry and Cool Moist Douglas-Fir groups are not functioning properly in some areas because fire exclusion has resulted in older, more decadent stands with more climax species and less early seral species, particularly aspen and lodgepole pine. Aspen is present in pure stands and mixed with Douglas-fir; however many

stands are dying out or being replaced by conifers. Older aspen stands are infected with leaf blight and fungus, and are not regenerating satisfactorily. Fire hazard is increasing in conifers stands due to increasing mortality from mistletoe, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and Douglas-fir beetle.

Riparian vegetation is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to grazing impacts, introduced plant species, and fire exclusion. In some areas, sedges are being replaced by less desirable grass species due to livestock grazing. Leafy spurge and other exotic species are also replacing native plants. Cottonwood and willow communities are becoming old and decadent, and are not regenerating due to recent flooding, fire exclusion, and livestock grazing. Snag levels are likely below desired levels in some areas due to fuelwood gathering.

Botanical Resources - Giant helleborine orchid, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is known to occur in this management area. Bugleg goldenweed, a current Region 4 Sensitive species, is found in adjacent management areas and potential habitat may exist within this area. No federally listed or proposed plant species are known to occur in the area, but potential habitat exists for Ute ladies'-tresses and slender moonwort. Ute ladies'-tresses, a Threatened species, may have moderate to high potential habitat in riparian/wetland areas from 1,000 to 7,000 feet. Slender moonwort, a Candidate species, may occur in moderate to higher elevation grasslands, meadows, small openings in spruce and lodgepole pine, and open rocky outcrops.

Non-native Plants – Spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed, and leafy spurge occur in the area, particularly along the main road and trail corridors. The main weed of concern is leafy spurge, which occurs along the South Fork Boise River up to Skeleton Creek. An estimated 34 percent of the area is highly susceptible to noxious weed and exotic plant establishment and spread.

Subwatersheds in the table below have an inherently high risk of weed establishment and spread from activities identified with a "yes" in the various activity columns. This risk is due to the amount of drainage area that is highly susceptible to noxious weed invasion and the relatively high level of exposure from those identified vectors or carriers of weed seed.

Subwatershed	Road-related Activities	Livestock Use	Timber Harvest	Recreation & Trail Use	ATV Off-Road Use
Abbot-Shake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Willow Creek	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Big Water-Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Houseman-Beaver	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Wildlife Resources - The cool shrublands and forests provide big game summer range but only a minor amount of winter range in the South Fork Boise River corridor. However, elk winter feeding sites in the corridor keep elk in the area throughout the winter. Lower-elevation forests provide habitat for Region 4 Sensitive species, goshawk, white-headed woodpecker, and flammulated owl. High-elevation forests provide habitat for boreal owls, three-toed woodpeckers, fisher, and wolverine, as well as summer range for deer, elk, black bear, and mountain lion. Much of the area provides nesting and foraging habitat for migratory landbirds, and general habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as elk, bear, and mountain lion. Mountain goats occur in the high-elevation cliffs in the northern edge of the area. Wolves may occupy

these habitats in the near future. Habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo, a Candidate species, may be present in the lower portions of the South Fork Boise River. Terrestrial habitat is functioning at risk in localized areas due primarily to impacts from roads and timber harvest. However, except in the South Fork Boise River corridor and Shake and Marsh Creeks, the level of human disturbance is low, and habitat fragmentation from roads, timber harvest, or fire is low.

Recreation Resources - The South Fork Boise River corridor has six Forest Service campgrounds with 65 developed campsites, hot springs, several residences on private inholdings, and the Big Smoky recreation residence tract. The rest of the management area provides high quality dispersed recreation opportunities year-round, including hunting, fishing, backpacking, hot spring soaking, horseback riding, mountain biking, motorbiking, and snowmobiling. Overall use is increasing, particularly off-road vehicle and snowmobile use. A portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail lies within this management area. Most of the area is in Idaho Fish and Game Unit 43. Recreation users come mostly from the Treasure and Magic Valleys. This area has an extensive trail system. Most trails are open to off-road vehicle use and follow stream courses. Many of these trails were pioneered by sheepherders and were not designed to any standard. Opportunities exist to reconstruct or relocate trails to increase public safety and reduce impacts to wildlife, water quality, and fish habitat. Recreation special uses include three outfitter and guide operations and the Big Smoky recreation residence tract.

Cultural Resources – The main cultural theme in this area is Forest Service Administration. Little information has been recorded to indicate prehistoric use; however, the drainage could have been a prehistoric travel way through the corridor to access the Salmon River from the Camas Prairie, presumably by ancestors of the Shoshone. Historic Forest Service administration structures are located at Shake Creek.

Timberland Resources - Of the estimated 66,000 tentatively suited acres in this management area, 17,200 acres have been identified as being suited timberlands, or appropriate for timber production. This represents about 12 percent of the Forest's suited timberland acres. The suited timberland acres are found in MPCs 4.2 and 5.1, as shown on the map displaying the MPCs for this management area. Lands within MPC 4.1c are identified as not suited for timber production. The level of past timber activities have been relatively low, and current activities are primarily limited to small salvage sales in roaded areas. Future opportunities for vegetation management may be limited by roadless areas and concerns for listed species habitat, visual quality, and economic efficiency. Forest products such as fuelwood, posts, and poles are collected in designated areas.

Rangeland Resources - The management area contains all or portions of ten sheep allotments. This area provides an estimated 16,400 acres of capable rangeland, which represents about 3 percent of capable rangeland on the Forest.

Mineral Resources - Some historic mining has occurred in this area, but little if any occurs today. Although some claims still exist, the potential for mineral development is considered low.

Fire Management - Prescribed fire is used to improve habitat conditions and reduce activity-generated fuels. The 1400-acre Willow Creek Fire occurred in 1992. There are no National Fire Plan communities in this area, but Miller-Browns-Salt, Big Water-Virginia, and Abbot-Shake are considered wildland-urban interface subwatersheds due to private development adjacent to the Forest. Historical fire regimes for the area are estimated to be: 8 percent lethal, 71 percent mixed1 or 2, and 21 percent non-lethal. An estimated 9 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are highly departed from their historical range. About half of this change has occurred in the historically non-lethal fire regimes, resulting in conditions where wildfire would likely be much larger and more intense and severe than historically. In addition, 42 percent of the area regimes have vegetation conditions that are moderately departed from their historical range. Wildfire in these areas may result in larger patch sizes of high intensity or severity, but not to the same extent as in the highly departed areas in non-lethal fire regimes.

Lands and Special Uses - Special uses include several irrigation ditches, one spring and pipeline water development, one telephone line, and two elk feed sites.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In addition to Forest-wide Goals, Objectives, Standards, and Guidelines that provide direction for all management areas, the following direction has been developed specifically for this area.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 2.1 Wild and Scenic Rivers	General Standard	0801	Manage the South Fork Boise River eligible corridor to its assigned classification standards, and preserve its outstandingly remarkable values and free-flowing status until the river undergoes a suitability study and the study finds it suitable for designation by Congress, or releases it from further consideration as a Wild and Scenic River.
	Vegetation Guideline	0802	In Recreational corridors, mechanical vegetation treatments, including salvage harvest, may be used as long as the ORVs are maintained within the river corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0803	Prescribed fire and wildland fire use may be used in any river corridor as long as the ORVs are maintained within the corridor.
	Fire Guideline	0804	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize the impacts of suppression activities on the river classifications and ORVs.
MPC 4.1c Undeveloped Recreation: Maintain Unroaded Character with Allowance for Restoration Activities	General Standard	0805	Management actions—including mechanical vegetation treatments, salvage harvest, wildland fire use, prescribed fire, special use authorizations, and road maintenance—must be designed and implemented in a manner that would be consistent with the unroaded landscape in the temporary, short term, and long term. Exceptions to this standard are actions in the 4.1c roads standard, below.
	Road Standard	0806	Road construction or reconstruction may only occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty.
	Fire Guideline	0807	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize tactics that minimize impacts of suppression activities on the unroaded landscape in the area.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
MPC 4.2 Roaded Recreation Emphasis	Vegetation Guideline	0808	Vegetation management actions—including wildland fire use, prescribed fire, and mechanical treatments—may be used to maintain or restore desired vegetation and fuel conditions provided they do not prevent achievement of recreation resource objectives.
	Fire Guideline	0809	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to recreation developments and investments.
MPC 5.1 Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes	Vegetation Guideline	0810	The full range of vegetation treatment activities may be used to restore or maintain desired vegetation and fuel conditions. The available vegetation treatment activities include wildland fire use. Salvage harvest may also occur.
	Fire Guideline	0811	The full range of fire suppression strategies may be used to suppress wildfires. Emphasize strategies and tactics that minimize impacts to habitats, developments, and investments.
	Road Guideline	0812	Road construction or reconstruction may occur where needed: a) To provide access related to reserved or outstanding rights, or b) To respond to statute or treaty, or c) To achieve restoration objectives for forest vegetation, water quality, aquatic habitat, or terrestrial habitat; or d) To support management actions taken to reduce wildfire risks in wildland-urban interface areas; or e) To meet access and travel management objectives.
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0813	Reduce accelerated sediment from existing roads in the upper Miller and Boardman Creeks, Warbois Creek, Marsh Creek, lower Shake Creek, upper Skeleton Creek, upper Virginia Gulch, and upper West Fork Kelly Creek drainages. Also consider sediment reduction activities on the South Fork Boise River/Big Smoky Creek, Lower Bowns, Abbot/Log Chute, and Salt-Bowns Roads.
	Objective	0814	Restore water quality by improving soil conditions and reducing accelerated erosion from recreation use and livestock trailing and use on non-forested southern aspects along Boardman Creek.
	Objective	0815	Restore watershed conditions and water quality where they have been degraded by stream channel head cuts in the Shake Creek drainage.
	Objective	0816	Improve water quality through reconstruction or relocation of segments of existing trails in the Kelly, Skeleton, Beaver, Boardman, Deadwood, Virginia Gulch, Willow, Big Water, Little Water, Jumbo, Conant Gulch, Van Gulch, Stevens Gulch, Camp Gulch, Gardner Gulch, Haypress, Shake, Miller, Salt, Bowns, and Edna Creek drainages.
	Objective	0817	Improve streambank stability and water quality by reducing impacts from current recreation trail use and past livestock grazing or trailing in the Boardman and Kelly Creek drainages to restore native fish habitat.
	Objective	0818	Improve riparian areas and streambank stability by reducing soil compaction, accelerated sediment, and loss of desired vegetation caused by dispersed camping and fishing recreation in the South Fork Boise River and Willow Creek drainages.
	Objective	0819	Maintain or restore riparian and in-stream habitat in the existing bull trout strongholds of Willow, Deadwood, Skeleton and Boardman Creeks and their tributaries.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources	Objective	0820	Inventory and modify culverts in the Beaver Creek subwatershed and other locations as needed to ensure bull trout fish passage occurs during required times of the year.
	Objective	0821	Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to maintain or restore native fish populations and currently unoccupied habitat by reducing the threat of hybridization and competition from non-native fish species, especially in Salt, Bowns, and Miller Creeks.
Vegetation	Objective	0822	Restore the Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-Fir vegetation group to the desired range of size classes (as displayed in Appendix A) in Barker, Marsh, Shake, lower Willow, and lower Abbot drainages.
	Objective	0823	Restore the early seral aspen component to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A, to improve visual quality and wildlife habitat.
	Objective	0824	Maintain or restore the whitebark pine component of the High Elevation Subalpine Fir vegetation group to desired conditions, as described in Appendix A.
	Objective	0825	Maintain or restore the bitterbrush component and restore herbaceous cover in the Mountain Big Sagebrush vegetation group adjacent to the South Fork Boise River and its tributaries.
	Objective	0826	Maintain mature ponderosa pine stands in Willow Creek Transfer Camp, Shake Creek Guard Station, and Abbot Gulch, Bird Creek, Chaparral, Willow Creek, and Baumgartner Campgrounds.
Botanical Resources	Objective	0827	Maintain or restore populations and occupied habitats of TEPCS species, including giant helleborine along the South Fork Boise River, to contribute to their long-term viability of these species.
	Objective	0828	Emphasize reducing leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed and other non-native species in TEPCS species habitat
	Guideline	0829	Coordinate forested restoration, riparian restoration (including road reconstruction, relocation, and obliteration activities), prescribed fire, and non-native plant eradication with a Forest botanist to minimize impacts to TEPCS plant species, actual or potential habitat, and pollinators of these plants.
Non-native Plants	Objective	0830	Prevent and control the establishment of noxious weeds, with emphasis on leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed.
Wildlife Resources	Objective	0831	Coordinate seasonal road closures with Idaho Department of Fish and Game to reduce elk vulnerability and disturbance.
	Objective	0832	Maintain roosting bald eagle habitat and potential nesting habitat for bald eagle and osprey along the South Fork Boise River corridor, downstream from Baumgartner.
	Objective	0833	Maintain or restore flammulated owl and white-headed woodpecker habitat by retaining or restoring the large ponderosa pine live tree and snag components in the Dry Ponderosa Pine/Xeric Douglas-fir vegetation group.
	Objective	0834	Improve winter habitat security for mountain goats and wolverine in the headwater tributary areas of South Fork Boise River by reducing disturbance from winter recreation activities.
Recreation Resources	Objective	0835	Maintain the Idaho Centennial Trail to a standard appropriate for its importance and intended use.

<table>
<tr><th>Resource/Program</th><th>Direction</th><th>Number</th><th>Management Direction Description</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Recreation Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0836</td><td>Provide ongoing monitoring of winter recreation conflicts to preserve existing recreational activities and to prevent lost recreation opportunities. Develop education, land and travel management, and enforcement programs to minimize conflicts and to provide a quality recreation experience.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0837</td><td>Provide snowmobiling opportunities along the Salt-Bounds Road to help meet this winter recreation use demand.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0838</td><td>Improve substandard facilities in the Abbot, Bird Creek, Chaparral, and Willow Creek Campgrounds to improve the quality of recreation experiences.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0839</td><td>Develop a dispersed recreation site plan to address soil compaction and vegetation restoration needs in the South Fork River corridor, Kelly Creek Flat, and lower Willow and Shake Creek drainages.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0840</td><td>Reduce soil erosion and sedimentation associated with off-road vehicles in the Kelly, Skeleton, Beaver, Boardman, Deadwood, Virginia Gulch, Willow, Big Water, Little Water, Jumbo, Conant Gulch, Van Gulch, Stevens Gulch, Camp Gulch, Gardner Gulch, Haypress, Shake, Miller, Salt, Bowns, and Edna Creek drainages.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0841</td><td>Determine eligibility of the Ketchum-Featherville Road for Backcountry Byway designation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0842</td><td>Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from recreation and trail use in the Abbot-Shake, Big Water-Virginia, and Houseman-Beaver subwatersheds. Methods to consider include annual weed inspection and treatment of trailheads and other high-use areas; and posting educational notices in these areas to inform the public of areas that are susceptible to weed invasion and measures they can take to help prevent weed establishment and spread.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0843</td><td>Achieve or maintain the following ROS strategy:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">ROS Class</th><th colspan="2">Percent of Mgt. Area</th></tr>
<tr><th>Summer</th><th>Winter</th></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized</td><td>9%</td><td>9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Semi-Primitive Motorized</td><td>59%</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Natural</td><td>17%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Roaded Modified</td><td>15%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
The above numbers reflect current travel regulations. These numbers may change as a result of future travel regulation planning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0844</td><td>Provide for continued use of recreation residences within the established recreation residence tract.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective</td><td>0845</td><td>Re-survey recreation residence tracts to eliminate undeveloped lots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guideline</td><td>0846</td><td>When re-surveying recreation residence tracts, one or two undeveloped lots may be left as “in lieu” lots.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cultural Resources</td><td>Objective</td><td>0847</td><td>Maintain the Baumgartner interpretive site. Maintain other historic Forest Service structures, and interpret for public education and enjoyment.</td></tr>
</table>

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Timberland Resources	Objective	0848	Identify Douglas-fir stands that have conditions that predispose them to epidemic insect activity and stand-replacing fire. Initiate actions to treat stand densities and hazardous fuel conditions to reduce insect and wildfire hazards.
	Objective	0849	Reduce the opportunity for noxious weed establishment and spread by keeping suitable weed sites to a minimum during timber harvest activities in the Abbot-Shake subwatershed. Consider such methods as designated skid trails, winter skidding, minimal fireline construction, broadcast burning rather than pile burning, or keeping slash piles small to reduce heat transfer to the soil.
	Guideline	0850	Existing noxious weed infestations should be treated on landings, skid trails, and helibases in the project area before timber harvest activities begin in the Abbot-Shake subwatershed.
Rangeland Resources	Objective	0851	Reduce soil displacement and sediment contributions caused by grazing, and restore ground cover and streambank vegetative composition in drainages with native fish habitat by adjusting grazing capacities and management for livestock.
	Objective	0852	Discontinue sheep grazing within the District's identified containment area for leafy spurge, due to loose and highly erosive soils, low ground cover and droughty site conditions when revising the appropriate Allotment Management Plans or Annual Operating Instructions.
	Objective	0853	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from livestock grazing activities in the Abbot-Shake and Willow Creek subwatersheds. Methods to consider include changes in the timing, intensity, duration, or frequency of livestock use; the location of salting; and restoration of watering sites.
Fire Management	Objective	0854	Use prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments within and adjacent to wildland/urban interface areas along the South Fork Boise River to manage fuels and reduce wildfire hazards. Develop and prioritize vegetation treatment plans for wildland-urban interface in coordination with local and tribal governments, agencies, and landowners.
	Objective	0855	Identify areas appropriate for Wildland Fire Use. Use wildland fire to restore or maintain desired vegetative conditions and to reduce fuel loadings.
	Objective	0856	Coordinate and emphasize fire education and prevention programs with private landowners to help reduce wildfire hazards and risks. Work with landowners to increase defensible space around structures.
	Guideline	0857	Coordinate with the Boise National Forest to develop compatible wildfire suppression strategies and coordinated plans for wildland fire use.

Resource/Program	Direction	Number	Management Direction Description
Facilities and Roads	Objective	0858	Evaluate and incorporate methods to help prevent weed establishment and spread from road management activities in the Abbot-Shake, Willow Creek, Big Water-Virginia, and Houseman-Beaver subwatersheds. Methods to consider include: ➢ When decommissioning roads, treat weeds before roads are made impassable. ➢ Schedule blading or maintenance activities when weed seeds or propagules are least likely to be viable or spread. Blade from least to most infested sites. ➢ Consult or coordinate with the district noxious weed coordinator when scheduling road maintenance activities. ➢ Periodically inspect road systems and rights of way. ➢ When acquiring water for dust abatement, avoid accessing water through weed-infested sites, or utilize mitigation to minimize weed seed transport.
Special Features	Objective	0859	Manage the Lightfoot, Willow Creek, and Baumgartner Hot Springs to provide quality recreation opportunities while protecting the sites from excessive resource impacts.